Subject Verb Agreement

Subject এবং Verb এর মধ্যে Number এবং Person অনুযায়ী মিল বা সঙ্গতি থাকতে হয়। এটাই হচ্ছে Subject Verb Agreement. অর্থাৎ সবসময় Subject এর Number এবং Person অনুযায়ী Verb হতে হবে।

Rule - 01:

Subject যদি Singular হয় তাহলে Verb টিও Singular হবে আর Subject যদি Plural হয় তাহলে Verb টিও Plural হবে।

The student is brilliant.

The students are brilliant.

* Exception:

কিছু Noun আছে যাদের সাথে s থাকা সত্ত্বেও তারা Plural Form না । এসব Noun গুলোর সাথে আবার Singular Verb বসে।

The News is not expected.

Physics is his favorite subject.

আবার কিছু Noun আছে যাদের সাথে s না থাকা সত্ত্বেও তারা Plural Form. সুতরাং এদের সাথে Plural Verb হবে।

People are .....

Rule - 02:

Uncountable Noun সবসময় Singular Verb গ্রহন করে।

Water is necessary for all.

Rule - 03:

And দ্বারা যখন একাধিক Subject যুক্ত হয় তখন Verb সবসময় Plural হয়।

Gold and silver are precious metals.

Reena and Tonni are there.

*** Exception:**

কিন্তু And দ্বারা যুক্ত Subject যদি Same Person, Same Thing অথবা Same Idea বোঝায় তাহলে Verb আবার

Singular হয়।

The president and Headmaster is -----

*(*refers to same person)

The president and the Headmaster are ----

(refers to two different person*)*

Time and tide waits for none.

The horse and carriage is at the door.

And দ্বারা যুক্ত হওয়া সত্ত্বেও যদি Subject এর সাথে Each অথবা Every থাকে তাহলেও Verb Singular হবে।

Every boy and girl has been given a price.

Each boy and each girl was present.

Rule - 04:

Subject এর সাথে যদি **each, every, either, neither, many a** থাকলে verb সবসময় singular হবে।

Many a little makes a mickle.

Each of the things is found in India

Rule - 05:

Or, Nor, Either ..... or, কিংবা **Neither .... nor** দিয়ে যখন একাধিক

subject যুক্ত হবে সেক্ষেত্রে সবসময় verb এর সর্বাপেক্ষা নিকটবর্তী subject অর্থাৎ দ্বিতীয় subject অনুযায়ী verb হবে।

Either nook or corner was left unexplored.

Neither he nor I was there.

He or his brothers have done this.

Neither the boy nor his parents were present.

Either he or I am to go.

*** Which of following sentences is correct?**

(B Unit 1996 - 1997)

A. Either the student or the teacher are to blame.

B. Either the students or the teacher have to blame.

C. Either the students or the teacher has to blamed.

D. Either the students or the teacher is to blame.

Rule - 06:

নিমেড়বাক্ত expression বা accompaniment গুলো দিয়ে যেসব Noun বা Pronoun যুক্ত হয় তারা কখনোই Verb এর উপর কোন প্রভাব ফেলে না। Verb সবসময় আসল Subject অর্থাৎ এগুলোর পূর্ববর্তী Noun বা Pronoun অনুযায়ী হয়।

together with along with and not
accompanied by as well as among
accompanied with in addition to with

Shafiq, accompanied by his wife and children is arriving tonight.

*** Find out the correct sentence.**

(C Unit 1993 - 1994)

A. Fame as well as fortune were his goals in life

B. Fame as well as fortune was his goals in life

C. Fame also fortune were his goals in life

D. Fame and fortune were his goals in life

*** The verb agrees with subject in-**

(B Unit 1998 - 1999)

A. He as well as his two brothers are skillful divers.

B. He as well his two brothers were skillful divers.

C. He as well as his two brothers have been skillful divers

D. He as well as his two brothers is a skillful diver

*** Which of the following sentences is correct?**

(B Unit 1996 - 1997)

A. Aziz as well as Fahim know it.

B. Aziz and Fahim are know it.

C. Aziz as well as Fahim knows it.

D. Aziz and Fahim are known it.

Rule - 07:

Preposition দিয়ে যে Word বা Group of Words যুক্ত তারা কখনোই Verb এর উপর কোনো প্রভাব ফেলে না। Verb টি সবসময় আসল Subject অনুযায়ী হয়।

The danger of the forest fires is not to be taken lightly.

The view of these disciplines varies from time to time.

*** Choose the correct sentence: (C Unit 2001 - 2002)**

A. The thickness of the books vary

B. The thickness of the books is very

C. The thickness of the books varies

D. The thickness of the book vary

Rule - 08:

Infinitive বা Gerund যদি কোন Verb এর Subject হয় সেক্ষেত্রে Verb টি সবসময়ই Singular হবে।

Knowing the robbers has caused his death.

To tell a lie is a great sin.

Rule - 09:

যদি কোন Clause কখনো Verb এর Subject হিসেবে আসে সেক্ষেত্রেও Verb টি Singular হবে।

Why he created all these problems **is** still unknown.

Rule - 10:

Collective Noun সাধারণত: সবসময় **Singular Verb** গ্রহন করে।

congress army group committee corporation firm class company government jury crowd council organization team family board

The committee is scheduled to meet at one o'clock.

কিন্তু যদি এদের মধ্যে **Division** দেখা দেয় এবং একথাটি যখন **Sentence** এ **Directly** উলেখ থাকে তখন **verb** টি **Plural** হবে।

The committee are violently debating the merits of the proposed system.

The class are arguing with one another.

The Jury were divided in their opinions but

finally it has returned .....

Rule - 11:

নিচের Indefinite Pronoun গুলো সবসময়ই Singular Verb Receive করবে যদি এরা Subject হিসেবে থাকে।

anyone someone no one everyone

anybody somebody nobody everybody

anything something nothing everything

Anyone is eligible to apply for the position.

Someone is going to suffer for this.

Rule - 12:

A number of / The number of

A number of কিংবা The number of উভয়ের পরেই Noun সবসময় Plural হবে। কিন্তু যদি এরা Subject হিসেবে থাকে
সেক্ষেত্রে A number of এর বেলায় Verb Plural হবে এবং The number of এর বেলায় Verb Singular হবে।

*** A number of + plural noun + plural verb**

*** The number of + plural noun + singular**

A number of students are going to the class
The number of days in a week is seven.

Rule - 13:

Here /There:

Here কিংবা There দিয়ে যদি কোন Sentence দেখা যায় সেক্ষেত্রে Verb এর পরবর্তী যে Noun বা Pronoun থাকে সেটি
অনুযায়ী সবসময় Verb হয়। কারণ Here কিংবা There দিয়ে যদিও Sentence শুরু হয় কিন্তু এরা কখনোই কোন Sentence এর Subject হয় না।

There/Here is + Singular Subject

There/Here are + Plural Subject

*** Which of the following is a correct sentence?**
(C Unit 2000 - 2001)

A. There is no lessons today.
B. There are no lessons today.
C. There are no lesson today.

D. None of the above.

Rule - 14:

It দিয়েও যদি কোন Sentence শুরু হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে যদিও It কোন Sentence এর Subject হয় না, তবুও Verb টি সবসময় Singular হবে।

It is we who are guilty.

Rule - 15:

কোন Subject এর সাথে যখন No থাকবে সেক্ষেত্রে No এর পরবর্তী Noun টির উপর নির্ভর করে Verb টি হবে। যদি No এর পরের Noun টি Singular অথবা Uncountable হয় তাহলে Verb টি Singular হবে আর যদি Noun টি Plural হয় তাহলে Verb টি Plural হবে।

no + Singular noun/non count. Noun + singular verb

no + plural noun + plural verb

No students are present here today.

No boy is individually responsible.

No news is good now a days.

None এর বেলায়, যদি None of এর সাথে Plural Noun থাকে তাহলে Verb টি Plural হবে আর যদি Uncountable Noun হয় তাহলে Verb টি Singular হবে।

None + of the + non count. noun + singular verb

None of the counterfeit money has been found

Rule - 16:

None + of the + plural count. noun + plural **verb Both, Few, Many, Others, Several** – এই Word গুলো Subject এর সাথে থাকুক অথবা নিজেরাই Subject হিসেবে থাকুক না কেন Verb টি সবসময়ই Plural হবে।

Many are called but few are chosen.

Several people are unable to attend; the others are all coming.

Rule - 17:

All, Any, More, Some, Most -- এই Word গুলো যদি কোন Uncountable Noun এর সাথে থাকে তাহলে Verb Singular হবে আর যদি Plural Noun এর সাথে থাকে তাহলে Verb টি ও Plural হবে।

Some of the firm's capital is being earmarked for expansion

Some of the employees have returned to work.

Rule - 18:

Fraction বা Percentage দিয়ে যদি কোন Subject থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে Verb টি কেমন হবে সেটা ক্লাসে খেয়াল করো।

Three-fifths of the people have arrived.

Sixty percent of our quotas has been met.

Rule - 19:

Time, Distance, Weight, Money, Length- এদের যে কোন quantity বা পরিমান সবসময় singular verb receive
করবে।

Four months is a long time between the letters.
Five hundred dollars is a reasonable amount.

Rule - 20:

যে কোন দেশের নাম, বইয়ের নাম, Newspaper এর নাম কিংবা Magazine এর নাম যতই Plural Form এ থাকুক না কেন Verb টি সবসময়ই Singular হবে।

The United States has a big fleet.
'Business Letters' is a fine book.
'Better Homes and Gardens' offers helpful
redecorating ideas.

*** The Arabian Nights ---- still a great favorite.**
(D Unit 2003 - 2004)
A. has B. are C. is D. were.

Rule - 21:

যেকোন Company Name যতই সেটা Plural Form এ থাকুক না কেন সবসময় Singular Verb গ্রহন করবে।

Merrill Lunch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith is one of
the best known brokerage houses.
Proctor & Gamble is a multinational company.

Rule - 22:

dozen, pair, sheep কিংবা **deer** – এই Word গুলো যদি Plural Noun কে বুঝায় তাহলে Verb টি Plural হবে আর যদি Singular Noun কে বুঝায় তাহলে Verb টি Singular হবে।

Twelve dozen do not cost more.

Rule - 23:

One of এর সাথে যদি Relative Pronoun থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে Verb টি কেমন হবে সেটি ক্লাসে যেভাবে বোঝানো হবে সেখান থেকে বুঝে নাও।

Mr. Kamal is one of those people who are conscientious in following directions.

Rule - 24:

কিছু word (**dues, earnings, wages**) সবসময়ই plural. সুতরাং এরা সবসময়ই plural verb receive করবে।

Cub Scout dues are collected every month.

My earnings are inadequate to meet my expenses.

Exercise: Choose the correct option

1. The first bridge to be built with electric lights (was/were) the Brooklyn Bridge.
2. Ethics (is/are) the study of moral duties, principles, and values.

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3. There (is/are) two types of calculus, differential and integral.

4. George Gershwin, together with his brother Ira, (was/were) the creator of the first musical comedy to win the Pulitzer prize.

5. In a chess game, the player with the white pieces always (moves/move) first.

6. The Earth and Pluto (is/are) the only two planets believed to have a single moon.

7. A number of special conditions (is/are) necessary for the formation of a geyser.

8. Each of the Ice Ages (was/were) more than a million years long.

9. The battery, along with the alternator and starter, (makes/make) up the electrical system of a car.

10. Teeth (is/are) covered with a hard substance called enamel.

11. The more-or-less rhythmic succession of economic booms and busts (is/are) referred to as the business cycle.

12. The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom (varies/very/vary) from element to element.

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13. All trees, except for the tree fern, (is/are) seedbearing plants.
14. Fifteen hundred dollars a year (was/were) the per capital income in the United States in 1950.
15. Everyone who (goes/go) into the woods should recognize common poisonous plants such as poison ivy and poison oak.

 Exercise on Subject-Verb agreement:

1. Nondurable goods ---- for immediate use and are often less expensive than durable goods.

A. is intended B. are intended
C. intent D. intends

2. There ---- photographs and graphs in this book that meet the needs of instructions in introductory courses.

A. is many B. are many
C. many D. many more

3. Flower experts ---- three main classes of cultivated roses.

A. recognition B. they recognize
C. recognize D. recognizes

4. Each of the displayed antique garments ---- of praise and admiration.

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A. worthy B. worth

C. are worthy D. is worthy

5. Almost all vegetarian diets contain fewer calories than diets that ---- meat.

A. it includes B. they include

C. include D. including

6. When the winter palace caught on fire, all of its library ----

A. were destroyed B. destroyed

C. was destroyed D. it destroyed

7. Syndicated news ---- than news from independent agents.

A. are cheaper and faster

B. is cheaper and faster

C. are cheap and fast D. is cheap and fast

8. None of the departments in the university ---- advance the students, reading skills.

A. it set out to B. setting out

C. set out to D. they set out to

9. Cold pressing ---- less oil from a plant than do other processes.

A. removes B. removing

C. it removes D. they remove

10. While reporters listen to a communication, ---- the points the speaker is making.

A. evaluate B. the evaluation

C. he evaluates D. they evaluate

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Answer Keys: 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. c
6. c 7. b 8. c 9. a 10. d

PRONOUN ANTECEDENT AGREEMENT

When a pronoun is used in place of a noun, the noun that it replaced is called the antecedent of that pronoun.
Manisha says she is tired.
[Here Manisha is the antecedent of she]
Because a pronoun renames, or stands in place of its antecedent, the pronoun should be as similar to the antecedent as possible. This means that the pronoun should agree in both number and gender with its antecedent.

Always use a plural pronoun to represent two or
more antecedents connected by and

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Jack and Jackey are on their way up the hill.
Rony and his wife deserve whatever awards they receive.

But you should also remember the exception.

The treasurer and secretary submitted his reports.
The treasurer and the secretary submitted their reports.

* When two antecedents are connected by or, nor, either – or, neither --- nor, the pronoun should agree in number and person with the nearer antecedent.

Neither the manager nor the players gave freely of their time.

* The phrase connected with a preposition does not affect on determining the antecedent of a sentence.

The students of this class have learnt their lessons.

* When antecedents are preceded by each, either, neither, every, many a, the pronoun should be always singular.

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Each of the boys has done his duty.

* When locating the antecedent, ignore explanatory phrases beginning with as well as, in addition to, and not, together with, accompanied by or with, rather than etc. Here pronoun should be according to its real antecedent.

Jony, as well as his brother, is on his way.

* Collective nouns such as committee jury, faculty, class, crowd, army etc. May be either singer or plural depending upon their meaning in the sentence. So when you are referring to that group as a single unit, use a singular pronoun.

The class had its picture taken.
The Jury brought in their split verdict.

* **The committee has met and ----.**

(C Unit 2005 – 2006)

A. they have reached a decision
B. has formulated themselves some opinions
C. took their decision
D. its decision was reached at
E. it has reached a decision

* **Most labor unions provide insurance benefits □**

(C Unit 2003 – 2004)

A. at your members B. in they members
C. for her member D. for its members
E. for their members.
Any Proper nouns such as company names or language name are generally considered as singular. So they require singular pronouns as well as singular verb fir grammatical correctness.
Lever Brothers is having its biggest storewide sale in years.

*** ---- in many colleges and universities, Sanskrit is no longer spoken as an everyday tongue.**
(C Unit 2003 – 2004)
A. Although it is still studied
B. Although he is still studied
C. Although they are still studied
D. Although this still studies
E. All of the above.

*** *Choose the proper option for the blank space in the sentence:***
'One must follow ---- conscience'
(B Unit 2005 – 2006)
A. individual's B. one's
C. right D. personal

*** The pronoun agrees with its antecedent in.**
(B Unit 1997 – 1998)

A. The family foes their best to make a living.
B. The family do its best to make a living.
C. The family are doing its best to make a living.
D. The family does its to make a living.

AFFIRMATIVE AGREEMENT

So, too, and **also** have the same meaning but so is used before auxiliary verbs and too and also are used after auxiliary verbs.

* When a form of the verb be is used in the main clause, the same tense of the verb be is used in the simple statement the
follows.
affirmative statement (be)+and + subject +verb (be)+too so + verb (be) + subject
My wife is happy, and I am too.
My wife is happy and so am I.

* When a compound verb (auxiliary + verb), for example:- will go, should do, has done, have written, must examine, etc, occurs in the main clause, the auxiliary of the main verb

is used in the simple statement, and the subject and verb must agree.

affirmative statement + and + subject + auxiliary only + too

so +auxiliary only + subject

They will work in the lab tomorrow, and you will too.

They will work in the lab tomorrow, and so will you.

* When any verb except be appears without any auxiliaries in the main clause, the auxiliary do, does, or did is used in the simple statement. The subject and verb must agree and the tense must be the same.

affirmative statement +and +subject + do, does, or did+too

so +do,does, or did+subject

Jane goes to that school, and my sister does too.

Jane goes to that school, and so does my sister.

*** Which on the following is correct?**

(C Unit 2004 – 2005)

A. She took pictures, and I did so.

B. She took pictures, and so I did.

C. She took pictures, and I did also.

D. She took pictures, and so did I

E. She took pictures, and I did the same.

* **Which on the following is correct?**

(C Unit 2000 – 2001)

A. Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and so do their children.

B. Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and neither did the children.

C. Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and also the children.

D. Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and so did their children.

* **Choose the correct Option.**

A. They will leave at noon and you will too.

B. They will leave at noon and too will you.

C. They will leave at noon and too you will

NEGATIVE AGREEMENT

Either and **Neither** have same meaning but their

placement are different .Neither is used before auxiliary and either is used after auxiliary verbs and not.

* **Either** and **Neither** function in simple statements much like so and too in affirmative sentences. However, either and neither are used to indicate negative agreement. The same rules for auxiliaries, be and do, does, or did apply.

negative statement + and+,

□ □ □

□ □ □

□ □

□ □

neither positive auxiliary or be subject

subject negative auxiliary or be either

She won't be going to the conference, and her colleagues won't either.

She won't be going to the conference, and neither will her colleagues.

* **My friend does not like terrorism and.....**

(B Unit 2004 – 2005)

A. neither I do □B. neither do I C. I do D. I do either

* **Complete the sentence.**

We don't plan to attend the concert, and — .

A. neither they do B. either they don't
C. either don't they D. none of the above

* **Choose the correct Option.**

A. I didn't see Upama this morning and Mehedi either didn't.
B. I didn't see Upama this morning and neither Mehedi did.
C. I didn't see Upama this morning and neither did Mehedi.
D. Both A+C

IDENTIFICATION OF PHRASE AND CLAUSE

In the parts of speech section, you have successfully identified different parts of speech. That concept will help you more to identify different phrases and clauses. The clues for identifying different parts of speech and phrases or clauses are all the same. So you should try to understand this,

□ AFFIRMATIVE AGREEMENT □
□ IDENTIFICATION OF

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PHRASE AND CLAUSE

NEGATIVE AGREEMENT

although it is not very much important for your admission test.

Noun phrase:- If a phrase is used as the subject or object of a verb it is noun phrase.

A man of letters is respected everywhere.

Adjective phrase:- If a phrase is used to qualify a noun. It may be used with a preposition.

The river in front of my house is big.

* **What type of phrase/clause are the following underlined words: (C Unit 2000 – 2001)**

A woman *with a veil over her body* approached the doctor:

A. Verbal phrase

B. Adverbial phrase

C. Adjectival phrase

D. Prepositional phrase

Adverb phrase:- When a phrase is used to qualify the verb, it is then adverb phrase.

The river is in front of my house.

* **Find out the underlined phrase/clause of the sentence - 'I worked on without any protest'**

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(C Unit 1993 – 1994)

A. Adjective phrase

B. Adverbial phrase

C. Conjunctional phrase

D. Interjectional phrase

 Prepositional phrase:- When a phrase is used to relate a phrase or word in a sentence, it is prepositional phrase.

The river in front of my house is big.

 Conjunction phrase:- When a phrase is used to join a clause, it is called conjunction phrase.

You should come as soon as you can.

 Interjection phrase:- When a phrase is used to express emotion, it is called interjection phrase.

What a shame! You have lost.

*** What type of phrase is the following highlighted words?**

Oh dear me! What shall I do?

(C Unit 2002 – 2003)

A. Adjective B. Interjectional phrase

C. Adverbial phrase D. Prepositional phrase

E. Exclamatory phrase

 Noun clause:- If any clause is used as the subject or object of a verb, it is then noun clause.

What is lotted cannot be blotted.
I said that it was obsolete.

 Adjective Clause:- When a clause is used to qualify a noun or a pronoun it is then adjective clause.

The man who came here is poor.
I saw the ring which was lost.

 Adverb Clause:- When any clause is used to qualify a verb, it is then the adverb clause.

He could not come because he was ill.
He was riding when I saw him.

PARALLELISM

The elements of a sentence that are alike in function should be alike in form.

Not parallel: *Jami is rich, handsome, and many people like him.*

Parallel: Jami is rich, handsome and popular.

Not parallel *: Nadia likes to fish, swim and surfing.*

Parallel: Nadia likes to finish, to swim and to surf.

or,

Nadia likes fishing, swimming and surfing.

Not parallel: *Ashraf entered the room. sat down and is opening his book.*

Parallel : Ashraf entered the room, sat down and opened his book. Many parallel elements are linked by a co-ordinating conjunction (and, or, but) Or by correlatives [both---and, either—or, neither---nor, not only--- but also, etc]. In the following examples, verbals used as subjects and complements are parallel in form.

Seeing is believing.

To define flora is to define climate.

 Repeating a preposition, an article, the 'to' of the infinitive, or the introductory word of a phrase or clause can make parallel structure clear.

Exercise1: *Parallel structure*

1. Professional gardeners appreciate flowers for their --------, gorgeous colors, and pleasant fragrance.

A. attractively shaped B. attractive, shapely

C. shaped attractively D. attractive shapes

2. Customs influence -------and how they prepare, serve,

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and eat foods.

A. people eat that B. people eat it

C. what people eat D. what do people eat

3. Students of economics take courses in such related fields as history, political science, and --.

A. statistical B. statistics

C. statistic D. statistician

4. To bake fish, ---------- butter and place it in a generously greased rectangular pan.

A. it brushes with B. with its brushes

C. brushing it with D. brush it with

5. Free electrons are not tightly bound to their atoms and ------ from one to another.

A. can move easy B. can easily move

C. can move more easily D. easy move

6. If you are seated when a newcomer enters the room, stand up to be greeted or -------.

A. introduces himself B. introduce

C. introduction D. to be introduced

7. Good manners should always govern the way people --------.

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A. driving and parking B. drive and park
C. to drive and to park D. driven and parked

8. Classical ballet dancers perform their movements with an ----- bearing.

A. openly and directly B. openness and direction
C. open and direct D. opening and directly

9. The brain centers of ------- and hearing enable a person to understand written and spoken language.

A. vision B. visual
C. the vision D. a visual

10. The 'D' Aulaires were the ---------- team who wrote and illustrated children's books.

A. husband and wife B. husband and a wife
C. husband and the wife D. husbands and wife.

Answer Keys:

1. d 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. b 6. d 7. b 8. c 9. a 10. a

CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

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(শর্তমূলক বাক্য)

ইংরেজীতে শর্তমূলক বাক্য (Conditional Sentence) তৈরীর কিছু বিশেষ নিয়ম রয়েছে। এসকল শর্তমূলক বাক্য বাস্তব সম্মত শর্ত (Real Condition) বা অবাস্তব শর্ত (Unreal Condition) হতে পারে। বাস্তব সম্মত শর্ত (Real Condition) হল যা বাস্তবে ঘটার সম্ভাবনা আছে। অন্যদিকে অবাস্তব শর্ত (Unreal Condition) হল যা বাস্তবে ঘটার সম্ভাবনা নেই। নিম্নেড়বর বাক্য সমূহ লক্ষ্য করুন

আমি যদি পাঁচশত টাকা পাই তবে তোমাকে দুইশত টাকা দেব। (এটি একটি বাস্তবসম্মত শর্ত কারণ আমার পাঁচশত টাকা প্রাপ্তির সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে এবং তখন তোমাকে দুইশত টাকা ধার দেব।) আমার কাছে যদি পাঁচশত টাকা থাকত তবে তোমাকে দুইশত টাকা ধার দিতাম। (এটি একটি অবাস্তব শর্ত কারণ আমার কাছে পাঁচশত টাকা নেই এবং তোমাকে ধার প্রদান করা সম্ভব নয়।)

বাস্তবসম্মত শর্তসমূহের গঠন সাধারণ ইংরেজী বাক্যের মতই অর্থ অনুসারে ঘটে থাকে তবে অবাস্তব শর্তযুক্ত বাক্য গঠনের ক্ষেত্রে বাক্যের গঠন কিছুটা ব্যতিμমী হয়ে থাকে।

Real Conditions

In the real condition, those types of sentences come which can be possible in some extent. The verb in the If-clause is in the present tense, and the verb in the main clause is in

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the future simple. It doesn't matter which comes first.

If he runs he will get there in time.

He will get there in time if he runs.

This type of sentence implies that the action in the if – clause is quite probable.

Present habit

Structure : If + subject + verb (present indefinite) + complement +modifier, + subject + verb (present indefinite) + complement + modifier.

He goes to market everyday if he does not go to the university.

John usually walks to school if he has enough time.

*** Finish the following sentence: 'If there is a will, ----. (B Unit 2000-2001)**

A. there is a way

B. there must be ways

C. there is no problem

D. there should be will-power to

*** Complete the sentence with the appropriate verb form: If she ---- regularly, she will do well in the examination. (B Unit 1996-1997)**

A. would study B. will study

C. studies D. studied

Future Conditions :

Structure : If + subject + verb (present) + complement + modifier, + subject+ will/shall/can/may/must + verb (simple) + complement + modifier.

If he comes to Chittagong, he may phone you.

If he receives your letter, he must send you a reply.

If you read, you will pass.

If it rains, I will not go there.

* *Choose the proper option to fill in the blank in the sentence:*

If it rains, we ---- ludo. (B Unit 2005-2006)

A. would play B. will play

C. played D. would have played

* **If services are increased, Taxes ----. (C Unit 2004-2005)**

A. will probably go up.

B. probably go up

C. probably up

D. going up probably

E. go up probably

* *Select the right option for the blank space.*

(B Unit 2004-2005)

If forests are destroyed, wild animals ---- their natural habitation.

A. loses B. will have lost

C. will lose D. lost

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* If he has time, he ---- us next Friday.
(D Unit 1996-1997)
A. Visits B. Will have visited
C. Visited D. will visit

Unreal Conditions

These types of sentences are those which cannot be true. These only express the wish of a man that is not real actually.

* The verb in the If-clause is in the past tense. The verb in the main clause is in the conditional tense.

If I had time, I would go to the beach with you this weekend.
If we hadn't lost our way, we would have arrived sooner.
If I had a pen I would lend it to you. (But I haven't a pen).

Present Unreal Conditions

Structure : If + subject+ verb (past indefinite) + complement + modifier, subject + would /could/might + verb (simple) + complement + modifier

If I had the time, I would go to market now
If I were sick, I would stay home today.

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NOTE: In the unreal condition, the past tense form of 'be' is always 'were' in a conditional sentence, it can *never* be 'was'.

If I were you, I wouldn't do that.

*** If I found a lost dog, I---- it to its owner.**
(D Unit 2006-07)

A. would return B. will return
C. will returning D. will have returned

*** Choose the correct sentence.**
(B Unit 2003-2004)

A. If I found a bag in the street, I will take it to the police
B. If I found a bag in the street, I'd take it to the police
C. If I found a bag in the street, I took it to the police
D. If I found a bag in the street, I'll be taking it to the police.

*** Finish this sentence. If there were a concert today. (B Unit 2000-2001)**

A. I would go B. I would be gone
C. I would have gone D. I would be going

*** Complete the sentence (D Unit 2001-2002)**
If I were you, I ---- that shirt it's much too expensive.

A. won't buy B. don't buy

C. wouldn't buy D. am not going to buy

* **If teaching --- more, fewer teachers would leave the profession. (C Unit 2005-2006)**

A. pays B. is paying

C. paid D. has paid

E. had paid

Past Unreal conditions

The verb in the If-clause is in the past perfect tense and the verb in the main clause is in the perfect conditional. The time is past and the condition cannot be fulfilled because the action in the If-clause didn't happen.

If I had known that you were coming, I would have met you at the airport. (But I didn't know, so I didn't come)

Structure : If + subject + verb (past perfect) + complement + modifier, + subject+ would have/could have/might have + verb (past participle) + complement + modifier.

Or, Had+ subject+ verb (past participle) + complement + modifier, + subject + would have/could have/might have+ verb (past participle) + complement + modifier

If I had had the time, I would have gone to market

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yesterday.
If he had been here yesterday, I could have told you.
Had I had the time, I would have gone to market yesterday.
Had he been here yesterday, I would have told you.

*** Had he --- anything, he would have told me.**
(B Unit 2006-07)
A. known B. knowing
C. knew D. knowledge

*** Finish this sentence 'If there had been a concert today, ----------' (B Unit 2001-2002)**
A. I would certainly go
B. I have certainly gone
C. I would certainly have gone
D. will certainly go

*** If he hadn't been so tired, he ---- a sleep so quickly. (D Unit 2002-2003)**
A. didn't fall B. hadn't fallen
C. wouldn't fall D. wouldn't have fallen

*** Finish the following sentence : If I had known you were coming, ----. (B Unit 1999-2000)**
A. I would go to the station
B. I had gone to the station
C. I would have gone to the station
D. I would be going to the station

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* *Select the best option to fill in the blank.*

(B Unit 2004-2005)

If I had seen it, I ---- you about it.

A. will tell B. had told

C. would tell D. would have told

* Complete the sentence with the proper verb form: If they had come on time, I ---- with him. (B Unit 1996-1997)

A. had gone B. will have gone

C. has gone D. would have gone

* Choose the Correct Sentence: (C Unit 2001-2002)

A. If would have realised the danger in this work, I would not have asked you to undertake it.

B. If I should have realised the danger in this work, I would not have asked you to undertake it

C. If I had realised the danger in this work, I would not have asked you to undertake it.

D. When I realised the danger in this work, I would not have asked you to undertake it.

E. Because I did not know the danger in this

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work, I would not have asked you to do it.

Hope/Wish

* These two verbs, while they are similar in meaning, are not used at all the same grammatically. The verb HOPE is used to indicate something that possibly happened or will possibly happen. The verb WISH is used to indicate something that definitely did not happen or definitely will not happen. The verb HOPE can be followed by any tense. The verb wish must not be followed by any present tense verb or present tense auxiliary. Be sure that you understand the difference in the following sentences with wish and hope.

We hope that they will come.
We wish that they might come.

* Remember that wish is very similar to a contrary to fact or unreal condition.

Present unreal condition: *If I were rich, I would be very happy.*

Present wish: *I wish I were rich.*

Past unreal condition: *If you had been here last night, we would have enjoyed it.*

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Past wish: *We wish that you had been here last night.*

As if / As though

In case of unreal conditions, **as though** and **as if** are two commonly used conjunctions. The verb which follows these conjunctions must be in the past tense or past perfect.

Subject + verb (present) + as if /as though + subject + verb (past)

Pamela walks as if she were a super model

He talks as though he won the first prize.

He speaks as if he were a minister.

She walks as though she studied modeling

Subject + verb (past) + as if as though + subject + verb (past perfect)

Runa looked as if she had seen a ghost. (She didn't see a ghost)

Pamela walked as if she had been a super model.

He talked as though he had won the first prize.

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CASE

A case is the relation of a noun or a pronoun to other words in a sentence, or the form which shows such a relation.
There are three principal cases in English:-
(1) Nominative case. (2) Objective case.
(3) Possessive case.

Case in apposition:

When two nouns are used together to denote the same person or thing, the second is said to be in apposition with the first.
Mr. Arefin, our principal, is a good man.

Formation of the possessive case:

* We can form possessive of a noun usually in two ways- by using of or by using 's with the Noun. But 's is used only with the living object but of can be used anywhere.
Rabindranath's stories
The stories of Rabindranath
The leg of the table [Not the table's leg]

* When the noun is singular, the possessive case is

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formed by adding 's to the noun.

The king's crown.

* When the noun is plural and ends in s, the possessive is formed by adding only an apostrophe.

Boys' school.

* When the noun is plural but does not end in s, the possessive sign is formed by adding 's.

Children's classic

* When there is a proper noun and ends in s, the possessive is formed by adding 's with that noun.

Keats's poems

Charles's friends.

* When there is a case in apposition, the possessive sign is put with the apposition only.

That is our headmaster, Mr. Abul Hossain's house.

*** The correct form of the possessive has been maintained in - (D Unit 2003-2004)**

A. Charles friend's loves Burns poems

B. Charles 'friends loves Burns' poems

C. Charles friend love's Burn's poem

D. Charles's friend loves Burns's poem.

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SUBJUNCTIVE

The subjunctive in English is the simple form of the verb when used after certain verbs indicating that one person wants another person to do something.

advise demand insist propose prefer require suggest request ask recommend command urge order decree

NOTE: The verb want itself is not one of these verbs.

In the following rule, verb indicates one of the above verbs.

subject + verb+ that + subject + [verb in simple form]..

The doctor suggested that his patient stop smoking.

We proposed that he take a vacation.

I move that we adjourn until this afternoon.

The simple form of the verb is also used after impersonal expressions with the same meaning as the above verbs. The adjectives that fit into this formula include the following.

advised recommended proposed urgent obligatory important necessary mandatory suggested required imperative

In the following rule, adjective indicates one of the above adjectives.

It+be adjective + that + subject +[verb in simple form].. (any tense)

It is necessary that he find the books.

It was urgent that she leave at once.

It has been proposed that we change the topic.

RUN ON SENTENCES

That party was very exciting, it lasted until two a.m.

It is raining today, I need a raincoat.

This is a comma splice error and it can be corrected **by making two sentences instead of one:**

That party was very exciting. It lasted until two a.m.

Or **by proper compounding:**

That party was very exciting and lasted until two a.m

Or **with proper subordination** this error could be corrected. The second example above could be corrected:

Since it is raining today, I need a raincoat.

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It is raining today, so I need a raincoat,
Since Afzal was talking during the entire class,
making it impossible for anyone to concentrate.

The length of the fragment should not mislead one. Sentence must have a main clause before it can be a complete sentence. This sentence could be corrected.

Since Afzal was talking during the entire class,
making it impossible for anyone to concentrate the
teacher made him stay after school

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USES OF MODALS

Modal verbs are used as the auxiliary verbs. But there are some distinct difference between modal verbs and auxiliary verbs. The following characteristics of modals will go a long way to distinguish between modal and auxiliary verbs.

1. The modal auxiliary verbs require no-s/es in the third person singular number.
She can play [NOT she cans play]

2. Questions and negatives are made without do.
Can you swim? [NOT do you can swim]

3. After modal verbs, always simple forms of verbs are used.
I must speak English. [NOT I must spoken]

4. To form negative sentences, only not is used with the modal.
It might not be true.|

Can/Could/May/Might/Be able to

* Although could is used in conditionals, it can also be used to mean ***possibility***. In this case, could, may, or might mean the same. The speaker is not sure of the statement made when using these modals.

It might rain tomorrow

It may rain tomorrow.

* **After can't help**, use the **gerund** of a verb

I can't help going there.

* **Could have** is used to talk about **unrealized past ability** to say that somebody was able to do something but did not try to do it.

I could have married anybody I wanted.

I could have won the race if I hadn't fallen.

This modal is used to indicate:

* A **recommendation, advice, or obligation** (see must for further explanation).

Henry should study tonight.

* **Expectation**: used to indicate something that the speaker expects to happen.

It should rain tomorrow. (I expect it to rain tomorrow.)

My check should arrive next week. (I expect it

to arrive next week.)

NOTE: The expressions had better, ought to, and be supposed to generally mean the same as should in either of the two definitions.

subject
had better
should
ought to
be supposed to
+[verb in simple form] ..

John should study tonight.
John had better study tonight
John ought to study tonight.
John is supposed to study tonight.

Used to

In this usage, the expression used to means the same as would. Used to is always in this form, it can NEVER be use to. Also, there are two grammar rules for used to. Notice the difference in meaning as well as in grammar.

subject + used to + [verb in simple form] ...

When David was young, he used to swim once a day. (past time habit)

subject + be get + used to + [verb + ing] ...

John is used to swimming every day. (He is accustomed to swimming every day.)
John got used to swimming every day. (He became accustomed to swimming every day.)

Would rather

* Would rather means the same as prefer, except that the grammar is different. Would rather must be followed by a verb, but prefer may or may not be followed by a verb.
John would rather drink Coca-Cola than orange juice.
John prefers drinking Coca-Cola to drinking orange juice.
John prefers Coca-Cola to orange juice.
 NOTE: Would rather is followed by than when two things are mentioned, but prefer is followed by to.
* Notice how each of the following sentences becomes negative. When there is only one

subject and when you have a present
subjunctive, simply place not before the verb.
John would rather not go to class tomorrow.
John would rather not have gone to class yesterday.

Must

This modal is used to indicate:
* **Complete obligation:** this is stronger than should. With should the person has some choice on whether or not to act, but with must the person has no choice.
One must endorse a check before one cashes it.
George must call his insurance agent today.
* **Logical conclusion**: must is used to indicate that the speaker assumes something to be true from the facts that are available but is not absolutely certain of the truth.
John's lights are out. He must be asleep.
(We assume that John is asleep because the lights are out.)

The grass is wet. It must be raining.
(We assume that it is raining because the
grass is wet.)

Have to

This pseudo-modal means the **same as must** (meaning complete obligation).
George has to call his insurance agent today.
A pharmacist has to keep a record of the
prescriptions that are filled.

* For a **past time obligation**, it is necessary to use **had to**. Must cannot be used to mean a past obligation.
Sujana had to call her insurance agent
yesterday.
Mrs. Kamal had to pass an examination
before she could practice law.

Should + Perfective

* This is used to indicate an **obligation that was supposed to occur in the past**, but for some reason it did not occur.
John should have gone to the post office this

morning. (He did not go to the post office.)
Maria shouldn't have called John last night.
(She did call him.)

(ইন্টারনেট হতে সংগ্রহীত)

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_DO ¯\
_NOT ¯\
_FORGET\
_TO ¯\
_call! ¯ \
_And TO¯\
_Say ¯\
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